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# New York Daily Tribung

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FOUNDED BY HORACE GREELEY.

SUNDAY, MARCH 31, 1895.

### THIRTY PAGES.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

Foreign-France is anxious to continue at peace with England, but maintains her position regarding the Upper Nile region. - Oxford defeated Cambridge in the annual boat race on the Thames, by two and a quarter boat lengths. —— The peace negotiations at Simonoseki are proceeding, Li Hung Chang's son-inlaw representing the Chinese envoy at the con ference. = A great Bismarck commers was held in Berlin. ==== The Reichstag adjourned for the Easter recess, after closing the debate on Count Kanitz's grain monopoly proposal.

Domestic.-The decision of the Supreme Court in the income tax cases is expected to be an nounced to-morrow; there were rumors in Washington that the law would be declared unconstitutional, ==== The attempt to hold up a train in California resulted in the deaths of a Sheriff and a robber. === Another plot to overturn the Government of Hawaii has been formed among the Hawaiian exiles in San Francisco. == There was a heavy fall of snow in Colorado, blocking railway travel. \_\_\_\_ Three people were killed and eleven injured in a trolley-car accident at Jeanesville, Penn. - The Rev. Dr. Henry Bascom Ridgway died in Evanston, Ill.

City and Suburban.-Judge Cowing called Re corder Goff a liar at the hearing on the Goff bill before the Senate Judiciary Committee, Judge Randolph B. Martine, of the Court of General Sessions, died. Several State Senators had a consultation with the Mayor, and it was ot pass unless modified to suit the city authorities. === The twenty-fifth anniversary of the Lotos Club was celebrated. - The death of two children in Brooklyn is believed to have been caused by German antitoxin, used in cases of diphtheria. === Thomas P. Dinnean was indicted for bribery in the last election and surrendered to the District-Attorney. === Trading in silver certificates was the feature of the stock market; stocks closed higher.

The Weather.-Forecast for to-day: Generally fair, with northeasterly winds. Temperature yesterday: Lowest, 35 degrees; highest, 45; average, 40%

The park drives, the boulevards and the suburban roads were thronged with wheelmen yesterday, but the crowds, large as they were, will be materially increased to-day. The roads are now in excellent condition, and the cycle path in Brooklyn is in particularly good shape and was thronged with merry wheelmen yesterday afternoon. The day was a delightful one for an outing. Of course the cycle path is not nearly large enough to accommodate the crowds. Still it will be the best policy for wheelmen to wait until the present path is completed before they agitate for another or return path.

Concerted action against some of the evils of the trolley system has at length been organized in Brooklyn, and a mass-meeting is to be held on Wednesday evening, April 10, in Prospect Hall, on Prospect-ave., to denounce not only the traction companies, but likewise those members of the Board of Aldermen who are credited with being in their pay. Prominent divines are to be the only speakers, and on the platform are to be assembled a large number of those who have been maimed or bereaved by trolley accidents. Inasmuch as the latter number already about 560, the people of Brooklyn, and especial ly those who live on thoroughfares through which the trolley runs, have the right to insist that every car should be provided with a proper

The New-York baseball players are expected home this afternoon after a month's tour of the South. The men have had plenty of opportunities to get themselves into perfect physical condition for the long struggle ahead of them, and local friends of baseball trust that the players have embraced the opportunity honestly. The team made a wofully bad start in the League race last year. If such a start is made this season it will be extremely unfortunate for the new owners of the club. The opening game at the Polo Grounds is scheduled for next Tues day, and those who favor outdoor sport trust that the weather from now on will be mild and warm. Sitting through a ball game on a cold day is as dangerous as it is uncomfortable.

In spite of the strenuous efforts of the Metro politan Traction Company, it has signally failed to convince the public that there is a popular demand for a surface road along Fifth-ave., and inasmuch as streetcar lines should only be permitted where there does happen to be a demand of this kind, it may be hoped that no success will attend the schemes of Messrs, Crimmins & Co. in the matter. The only people who appear to regard the project with any degree of favor are the proprietors of the few stores between Twenty-first and Twenty-third sts.; but with their exception, all the other property-owners along the avenue are as strongly opposed to an tion been allowed, and had not the Queen been

politan thoroughfure as are the vast majority ing would have been said to disturb the hav-Page Col. 1 of the people of New-York.

The expected happened yesterday on the Thames, when the Dark Elius of Oxford hand- address which Lord Dufferin delivered three somely won the great boatrace with their Cambridge rivals. The explanation of the result, if any be needed, is simple. Oxford had a veteran crew, chiefly made up of last year's winners; admirably trained, and from the outset filled Blue boat was, on the contrary, filled chiefly with new men, who, for one reason or another, were not well trained, and who went into the contest fearing and expecting defeat. Nevertheless, the race was plucklyy rowed from start to consecutive victory, and though the total score stands 29 to 22 in Oxford's favor, the Cambridge men are not in the least discouraged, and general interest in the great annual contest shows no symptom of abating.

Had it not been for the sudden adjournment following the receipt of the news of the death of Judge Martine, it is difficult to say how the ession of the Schate committee appointed to inquire into the condition of the Courts of General Sessions might have terminated. Recking with abuse of every kind as this temple of justice is known to be, the people of New-York were scarcely prepared to see it made the scene of such a disgraceful wrangle as that which took place yesterday afternoon among those functionaries who are intrusted with the duty of uphelding the so-called dignity of the court. The spectacle presented by our judges engaged in giving one another the lie and in making use of virulent personal abuse is not precisely calculated to impress the public with any elevated idea as to the majesty of the law, while the incidents of the opening session of the Senate committee are of a nature to inspire the latter with doubts as to whether it would not do well to begin work by directing its attention to the Bench as most in need of reform before proceeding lower down.

### A NATIONAL CONTEST.

The fight for reform in this city and for honest government throughout the State is being watched with intense interest in every part of the country. There is no doubt as to this in the mind of any person who has had an opportunity to observe even casually the current of public discussion. No fact is more familiar in newspaper offices, where the journals of all parties and localities are carefully scrutinized, traveller who keeps his eyes and ears open falls to bring back from a trip in any direction a strong sense of the anxiety which the contest here has universally inspired. "Nothing else is talked about," said a public man of wide celebrity and long experience in politics the other day, meaning by that exaggeration to impart a vivid idea of the state of feeling which had profoundly impressed him. It is perfectly true-the Nation is watching New-York.

Nor upon reflection does it appear strange that this is so. The fact is due in great part, as we are glad to believe, to a general enlightenment as to the existence and causes of civic degeneration and the awakening of a strong moral impulse. It is due in a measure, naturally, to the spectacular interest of the situation in this city and State, which, if no other considerations were involved, would attract the attention of intelligent and curious citizens every where. And it is partly due also to a realization of the effect which this contest is bound to have upon the National campaign of next year. The people of the United States were impelled, by all the influences which move a great voting population, to watch the uprising in New-York last fall, and to take note not only of the immediate result but of what followed. A large majority of them, we must believe, rejoiced in the triumph of civic morality and sincerely hoped that the party commissioned to make great possibilities real would rise to the level of its opportunity. But they were not unmindful felt by politicians that the Lexow police bills of the fact that representatives do not always represent, and knowing how hard it may be to get a purpose and a platform embodied in law, while recognizing also some special obstacles in the way of honest Republicans in New-York. they kept on watching.

That has been their attitude ever since. There will be no reason in the near future why the voters of any State, whatever the issue of the contest here may be, should conclude that the Democratic party, just turned out of power in every part of the country, is fit to resume control of National or local affairs. But it is indisputably true that a fallure on the part of the Republican Legislature at Albany to do the plain duty laid upon it by the people last November would be at the cost of the Republican party. Everybody knows that nothing was needed to establish Republican supremacy in New-York this year and next year, and presumably for many years to come, but unswerving fidelity to the principles which prevailed at the last election. Everybody knows that the only hope which the most sanguine Democrat now feels for his party in this State is inspired by the possibility that his adversaries may throw away an unparalleled opportunity by neglecting an imperative obligation.

This is the dishonorable sacrifice which a selfish and impudent Boss is determined to exact from the Republican party through his creatures in the Republican Legislature. The country is watching the processes by which he is seeking to accomplish his purpose with indignation and disgust. Outside the journalistic chorus which he trains and pays in this State not a Republican voice is raised in his support, He is wellnigh universally execrated and despised as a treacherous and malignant enemy of the party which he assumes to command The question to which the Republicans of every State are anxiously awaiting an answer is this: Shall the trickster betray the people, or the people destroy the trickster?

# ENGLAND AND FRANCE.

Sir Edward Grey's remarkable utterances in the House of Commons on Thursday last condemning the policy of the French in Africa con vey the impression of having been made without the knowledge or sanction of the Oueen. Calculated as were his remarks to wound the susceptibilities of a friendly nation, whose gracious hospitality she is at the present moment enjoying, and to which England is more closely harnd by economic ties than to any other people, it may safely be assumed that they would have been couched in a more friendly vein or else have remained unspoken had she been consuited. It is only necessary to remember how at the time of the Trent imbroglio, in 1861, she insisted on eliminating from the note addressed by the British Government to our State Department everything calculated to cause irritation and offence on this side of the Atlantic. Had the dispatch been sent as originally drafted by her Ministers, war would probably have ensued, whereas in its altered form the document not only permitted an amicable settlement of the trouble, equally honorable to both parties, but likewise contributed to strengthen the bonds of kinsmanship and friendship between the two great English-speaking nations of the world. Sir Edward's speech on Thursday is reported to have been made immediately after the conclusion of a Cabinet council held within the are cincts of the House. Had more time for reflec-

This view is in a measure confirmed by the weeks ago at the annual banquet of the British Chamber of Commerce at Paris. Speaking in his capacity as British Ambassador, and in the presence of several members of the French Government, he expressly declared that never had with determination and confidence. The Light | the harmony between the two countries been so great, so far as European matters were concerned, and that with regard to questions which might exist or arise in connection with Africa they could never become of sufficient economic or political amportance to affect seristaish; and although this was Oxford's sixth ously the friendship of two great Powers that had such vast interests in common nearer home. France exports more goods to England every year than she does to Germany, Belgium, Italy and the United States put together, while millions of British capital are invested in Gallie industries, especially in the north of France. War between the two countries would, as Cambetta used always to declare, be an economic impossibility, since it would result in the ruln of most of that prosperous manufacturing element which constitutes the real backbone of France, while It would produce in Great Britain a commercial crisis. Neither of these two great nations can afford to go to war with the other, least of all about such a relatively unimportant question as the mythical Pagoda tree of Africa; and, under the eircumstances, it would be just as much of a mistake to attribute undue importance to the passing attack of Jingo fever, from which the one nor the other represents national sentiment and national interest.

### PRINCE BISMARCE.

To-morrow will be Prince Bismarck's Day. It will be the actual eightieth anniversary of his birth, and will be marked with the cubulantion of the festivities in his honor which have filled much of the last week. From the point of view of purely personal interest the occasion is worthy of the attention of the world. Without regard to party polities, or to international fends and passions, a universal tribute is due to the man himself simply as a man. Despite the auti-heroism and the gigman worship so as siduously pressed upon us in these later years, there is still some of the earlier and better faith left upon earth; enough of it to enable men to appreciate a great man; enough of it to make the eye kindle, the nerves thrill, the heart throb faster, at contemplation of such a personality as that of the grand old man of Friedrichsrun, Of plain Otto von Bismarck at eighty years humanity may well be proud.

When we narrow the field of vision, from a man to an empire, from personality to politics, we may change our sentiments in kind but scarcely in degree. We may admire and love him with the true, national hearted German, or hate and fear him with the beerhouse Socialists of Berlin and the ultra-Chauvinists of France Or we may regard him with the serene impar tiality befitting Americans in their attitude toward European affairs. But whatever we do deny his greatness we cannot-"the arduous greatness of things done." He has made a greater mark in European politics than any other man for two full generations. He has remade the map of Europe and recast its institutions more than any other man since Bonaparte; and has done a work which for permanence and beneficence bids fair far to outrank all the achievements of that meteoric genius. And, despite his years and private station, he is in the whole maze of Continental politics; as constrained to admit. Friedrichsruh is the real

capital of Europe. Years ago one of Mr. Tenniel's happlest carfrom public life, as they then temperarily were. some association of them is inevitable; especial ly since there is no third man to be named be side them. Each has been the foremost states man in his own land for many years, and still is. But each has won his great distinction and accomplished his great work in a way diametrically opposite from the other. Mr. Gladstone has been conspicuously and invariably actuated stern, unbending Toryism to what we can scarcely distinguish from rank Radicalism. He has, indeed, been a typical Opportunist. Prince Bismarck, on the other hand, has been inflexible as Iron. Fifty years ago he came forward as a King's Man, pledged to the then visionary heme of a united and imperial Germany Through all the storm and stress of blood and iron he has known from that ideal no variable ness nor shadow of turning. Domineering over Parliaments, checkmating diplomats, making of Europe a bettlefield and slaughter-pen, he was always the same-King's Man and champion of the new German Empire. And to-day, despite the ingratitude and the indignities which he has suffered, he stands head and shoulders above all his fellows, the loyallest King's Man be tween the Baltic and the Alps, and the supremest incarnation of united and imperial Germany,

# THE SCOTCH CUTTER.

The Allsa by her victories over the Britannia has shown herself to be a most formidable competitor for the America's Cup. While her superiority over the Prince of Wales's wonderful vacht has not been demonstrated at all points, she has made a remarkable record for a new boat. The Britannia since her series of contests affoat for all-around work; and the Allsa has beaten her in very light and very heavy weather and has held her own under ordinary conditions of wind and sea. This is a great triumph for the designer of the new Scotch cutter. yacht is expected to do her best at the opening of her career. While the designer has to work out the main problems of stability, mobility and speed, there are many delicate adjustments of weight, spars and sail area which can only be made after painstaking observation. The Ailsa will probably be a faster and better boat auother season; but her earliest performances entitle her to rank with the Britannia, and even to outclass her in some respects.

The English sporting journals speak of the Afilsa as a splendid example of "over-canvasing," and contend that her success in the Mediterranean confirms the view that for regplar racing the vacht adapted for average weather and all-around work comes off best, The Scotch cutter is described as lacking the stability of the Britannia, which has been known as a light-weather boat in comparison with yachts like the Satanita; and apparently she was overpressed with canvas in her last race, when the weather was beavy and a high sea was running. A yacht that is oversparred and overcanvased for the Mediterranean and English Channel courses will do well in Ameri can waters under ordinary racing conditions The Allsa is undoubtedly a faster boat than has ever challenged the possession of the America's Cup, and has been specially designed for racing off Sandy Hook. For light weather she is more than a match for the Britannia, which was

extension of the cable-car to that fine metro- absent on the Continent, it is probable that noth- quicker in stays and had greater sensibility to monious relations between the two Govern- Vigilant. In heavy weather she has also beaten the Britannia, although she needed more weight and was handled with difficulty. For all-around work, such as she would have in the open course off Sandy Hook, she is pre-eminently adapted, if the experts are to be believed.

American designers will have to keep their wits about them, if they are to provide a sucessful defender for the Cup when the next challenger comes over. The splendid performances of the Ailsa show that their English competitors have not been standing still, but have learned much during the last five years, and have succeeded in improving upon all previous English and American models, The new Cup defender ought to be a much better yacht than the Vigilant, and superfor especially to her in mobility, sensitiveness and quickness in stays. A boat, which is to meet yachts so delicately pelsed yet so heavily canvased as the Ailsa. must be designed at once for a drifting match and for a race in a driving gale. She must be scientifically weighted and sparred, and must have as perfect a mainsail and general rig as have ever been seen affoat. The hardest and most dangerous struggle for the Cup is looming up in the near future, and the designers have the responsible duty, in the oldtime Yankee phrase, of "beating all creation."

## FREE AND RENTED PEWS.

The autouncement that the free pew system in St. Peter's Episcopal Church, Brooklyn, has proved a financial failure will call renewed atteation to the somewhat thineworn controversy Rosebery Cabinet is suffering, as to the violent | between the advocates of free and rented pews, utterances of the Parisian press. Neither the In that controversy, it must be admitted, the opponents of rented pews are much nearer to the ideal of Christianity than their advocates. They say that the fundamental principles of Christ's religion are opposed to the idea of appropriating any space in God's house to the exclusive use of certain persons. Such a practice is subversive of the truth of God's Fatherhood and of man's brotherhood. To charge rent for a pew is not only to make people pay for the privilege of hearing the Gospel, but to keep others from hearing it who cannot or will not pay. A rented pew is therefore a barrier erected between the human soul and its Creator, That such barriers should be erected by the world, as they frequently are, is bad enough; but for the Church to go into the business of creating class distinctions among Christians on the basis of their financial condition is monstrous. The Church was set in the world to abolish caste, to proclaim that God is no respecter of persons, and that every one, rich or or, who works righteousness is accepted of Him. Moreover, say the free-church advocates, the pew rent system degrades the ministry by making the minister's power to fill the pews his highest recommendation. For these reasons they have been trying for years to promore the principle of free pews. But, in soite of the strength of their arguments, it must be ones-were prepared for export. The condition of

The advocates of rented pews agree with their opponents that caste is un Christian, but maintain that it may exist in free churches. In one free, because they are voluntary. No man need pay unless he desires to do so, and the poorest may find sittings somewhere if they are anxious to hear the Gospel. But it stands to reason that churches, whether free or not, can hold only a certain number of people, and if everybody wants to go to a church where there is eloquent preaching, or fine music, a great many people will not be able to get in. How absurd it would be for such people to raise the cry that they are kept to-day incomparably the most potent personage | from hearing the Gospel. And yet the cry is no less absurd when it is raised against churches even the Kaiser himself is at length reluctantly | in which the pews are rented. For it amounts to saying that the people in such churches that is, those who rent the pews are by that fact keeping others from being in the church. This is toons in "Punch" depleted Prince Bismarck and | true, and will remain true until two bodies can Mr. Gladstone meeting in a wood, both retired occupy the same space at the same time. All that the rented pew system does is to make sure To-day they are both again in retirement, and | that the people who are present shall pay their in what is probably their final retirement. Des fair and lawful share of the church's running of comparisons, therefore, expenses. Under the free-church system worshippers eight to do that; but experience shows that without a fegal business contract there are many people who will shirk their duty in this

Doubtless, as human nature is constituted, the rented pew system is, on the whole, most successful. It is, of course, open to objections; but so long as churches must raise a definite sum by lofty moral purposes; but in policy he has for their support- and even free churches must been the veriest weathercock, shifting from do that the plan of renting pews is the surest and most businesslike method of raising the necessary money. In most churches where pews are rented there are a number of free pews, and pew-holders are generally ready to welcome visitors to vacant sittings in their pews. The system practically keeps no one who is anxious to hear the Gospel from doing so. It is not an ideally perfect system; but the only feasible substitute for it is the system of endowed churches; and it will be a long time before American Christianity goes back to that system.

# CENTS FULL DRESS IN CHICAGO.

We have a particularly knotty problem on and. The ordinary hard questions propounded by "Old Subscriber" and "To-Decide-a-Bet" do not trouble us much. Our champion philologist can almost always settle, beyond dispute, the origin of words that have puzzled Noah Webster and Samuel Johnson. Our debate editor can invariably furnish arguments to both sides of a country debating club-of such uniform excellence that the jury is never able to decide between them. We often tell people how to cure snake bites and when the nineteenth century tariff and currency problem, and confidently undertake to enlighten all those who sit in darkness concerning the time, nature and cause of with the Vigilant has outclassed everything eclipses. We have no difficulty in advising the young man as to his best course of action when his prospective father-in-law conspicuously winds the clock at 11:30 p. m. But there are limits. A newspaper is not infallible. Now and then a question arises which we do not feel competent to answer. In the present case, rather than mislead our inquirers by making what poker-players call a "bluff," and possibly rendering them ridiculous as a result of following our advice, we prefer to confess our liability to error, and ask the general public to give aid to our questioners and

The problem comes from Chicago, where there are a goodly number of people who sometimes wear "dress suits," and, we believe, a few who own them. From the manner in which the newspapers of that city treated the suggestions of the late Ward McAllister concerning deportment toward foreign guests at the World's Fair, we should have supposed that the local leaders of society were quite able to solve all social problems at home, as they did the famous one some years ago as to whether napkins should be tied around the neck or the cor ners tucked into the armholes of the waistcoat At any rate, we thought that the enterprise and ability of the Chicago press would render appeal to other journalistic courts on any subject superfluous. But a few days ago we received a mes sage from a social leader of Chicago. We appreciated the compliment of the assumption that our opinions have weight in Colcago, but we were surprised nevertheless. The social leader not only wanted information, but he wanted it in He asked for it by telegraph in the foilowing words:

You will receive a letter asking you to decide whether gent wearing Fedora hat is right or wrong.

or the correct hat to wear attending grand opera in full dress. Please decide, as a large wager is at stake.

We awaited the letter giving further information concerning the gent who was so anxious to be correct in his dress. Meanwhile the society editor gave the subject serious thought, and a reporter was sent to the Metropolitan Opera House to see if he could find any gent in the subscribers' boxes wearing full dress and a Fedora hat. Not long after a second telegram was received from another prominent citizen of the Lake City:

I am stakeholder for wager. Fearing letter imislaid. "A" with party goes to the opera in foress wearing Fedora hat. "B" bets "A" was of line and not dressed proper. Kindly decide.

Feeling that so important a subject should not be decided offhand, we delayed giving an answer until the question should be considered in all its bearings. We had no wish to interfere with the praiseworthy economies of the gilded youth of Chicago who desired to make one hat do for the opera and a sleeping-car, neither did we wish, by sanctioning the use of the Fedora, which, be it understood, is a soft hat, to deal a blow to the long-established and respectable silk hat industry. So we considered. And a third telegram

The correct full dress point has created any amount of interest and newspaper gossip here. Kindly lay aside any scruples and decide point.

Then we took thought. We studied all the books of etiquette we could lay hands on. We are sorry to have failed our Chicago friends, but after all is done we find ourselves unable to pass judgment on so important a question.

At the same time, we agree with our questioners that the point is one to create any amount of interest. Accordingly, we place it before the public and ask it to lay aside all scruples and give to Chicago a standard of correct dress. Is a gent in full dress with a Fedora hat dressed proper for the opera? That is the question on which Chicago needs light.

Our streets ought not to be used as stables. The trucks should be taken out of them at night, So the law says, and Colonel Waring is entirely right in trying to enforce the law, while any Tammany Police Justices who obstruct him in this necessary and important undertaking ought to be thrust from the bench at the earliest possi-

Coroner Hoeber ought to go, and the whole Board of Coroners ought to be swept away.

An increase of 25 per cent in the price of beef, of which notice has been sent out from Chicago, simply means that the speculators have resolved to make living more costly. An increase of such proportions is due not so much to the decrease in the cattle crop as to the increase in the greed of the monopolists who control the markets.

The world's present stock of war clouds is the largest and most varied that has lately been placed on exhibition. It includes examples of all styles and sizes, colors and patterns. Some of them were made for the domestic trade, and others-chiefly the larger and more highly colored onfessed that their success thus far has been this industry is extraordinarily active and prosperous. There is hardly a country in the world that doesn't yearn for a lot of war clouds, and, thanks to the efficiency of our modern appliances, they can be produced in quantities to suit without sense, they say, all churches in this country are disturbing the public peace or impairing the average citizen's right to life, limb or the pursuit of happiness.

> Bicycles are selling in New-York and Brooklyn in so enormous numbers, such hosts of pupils are learning how to ride, that it is evident the armies of devotees of the wheel will crowd all the avenues and streets which are best suited for blcycleriding in the two great cities before the 1st of

The Tribune has repeatedly urged that the office of Coroner should be abolished, and that the system of Medical Examiners, which has been thoroughly tested in Massachusetts, with excellent results, should be adopted in this State. The Constitutional Convention last year made it possible for this Legislature to abolish the Board of Coroners. New-York City has been extremely unfortunate in most of her Coroners, and the system is full of faults and defects.

France has lately been engaged in a species of tory. For in spite of the money that has been spent so lavishly and in such a patriotically unstinted manner since the conclusion of the great war of 1870, she finds her army inferior to that of Germany and her navy to that of England. Whereas the German Emperor has ready for action a force of 550,000 men, France's standing army does not exceed 405,000 men, 60,000 of whom are in Algeria, while her reserves are likewise inferior both in number and efficiency to those of Germany. With regard to the navy. France has only 75 ironclads, whereas Great Britain has 192, of double the tonnage of the French and of greater speed. Yet England spends only about \$10,000,000 per annum more upon her navy than does her neighbor across the Channel. This is all the more serious when it is borne in mind that instead of having but one naval rival as formerly, France now has four, one of which, Germany, is growing all the time in importance, and by the opening of the Baltic Canal is bringing her basis of operation four days nearer France. French taxpayers have every reason to grumble. They have been so liberal in responding to the demands of the Government upon their purses for purposes of defence that they had a right to expect that the safety of their country was assured, whereas they now find from the mouths of their own statesmen that this is far from being

If we weren't afraid of the statistics flends, we should say that March had been an unusually pleasant month.

The completion of the ship canal will give more extensive facilities for rowing on the Harlem River, and ought to result in enlarged prosperity or all our boat clubs. When the canal is thrown open, oarsmen can row from Hell Gate to the Hudson River and back again with ease and celerity.

The discovery in Java of the paleozolc rem-

nants of a creature supposed to represent the missing link between man and the Simiadae is attracting much scientific attention and discussion. It requires severe and accurate technical training to understand in what particular these ancient bones differ from those of the primary Javanese baboon, or of the same animal in a further state of evolution when it had become acquainted with a new range of customs and habitudes; but those who are thus qualified will in time no doubt tell us all about it. Meantime, they stand for a new anthropoidal type, to which provisional name of great ruggedness and anfractuosity has been given, but whether it is finally to cast important light on any of the obscure problems of anthropology remains to be demonstrated. Some of the wholesome scepticism of Brown, of Calaveras, and Abner Dean, of Angel's, is apt to be awakened by these discoveries, whether they take place under the sycamores of the Stanislaus or the palms of the Malayan Archipelago; and it may turn out on due investigation that the missing link is not found, after all. Whether it be thus or otherwise, the subject is not without interest in ethnological and perhaps in advanced monkey circles, since language and reason are now ascribed to them; but it is chiefly important as a new illustration of the exhaustless store of testimony which the earth everywhere hides in its bosom, revealing it fragment by fragment, but never letting out enough of her secrets to compose an entirely irrefragable and unassailable theory. When the hum of the learned societies over the discovery of the humerus and sincipital arch of this archaic member of the hitherto unknown Pithecanthropidae has died

down, we shall know as much about it as we did before-possibly more, but the chances are much the other way.

Why have not the thieves who fleeced the unfortunate stockholders of the Madison Square Bank been prosecuted with intelligence, energy, zeal, persistence and resolution?

Advices from Hawaii say that the Royalists out there still believe that President Cleveland will sooner or later restore the monarchy in those islands. It seems that the guileless adherents of the overturned throne, having been deceived so long by their false friends, have now taken to deceiving themselves.

#### PERSONAL.

Charles D. Walcott, of the United States Geological Survey, has had conferred upon him the Bigby medal of the Royal Geological Society of England.

General Armenkoff, constructor of the Russian Central Asian Rallway, has been appointed one of the vice-presidents of the International Congress of Geography, which will be held in London in July, "Almost like a song," says the Rev. William El-

liot Griffls, "has been the life of Haruko, the Empress of Japan. With health, beauty, sweet feminine attractiveness, of immemorial noble lineage beloved by her lords and people, awarded personal honors by her husband unknown to former em presses, she has lived to see Japan made a new nation and the sun-banner borne victoriously into mighty China. In the national regeneration and the hearty adoption of Western civilization she has borne a leading part. Her heart has been ever warmly sympathetic with all that means joy or serrow to her people. Now she feels for the hundreds of her female subjects who, having married Chinese of her female subjects who, having married Chinese dwelling in Japan, are now rent from husband, and often from children, especially sons, and whose whole domestic life is wrecked by the war. The storm came to most of the people in China, Corea and Japan as a fire-bolt out of a clear sky. The Empress's sympathy, too, is with her gallant lads, who beyond seas uphold the nation's honor under the rising-sun flag. Already her warm heart is felt like a nation's pulse. At this moment, because of her encouragement, the Japanese camps in Manchuria are well supplied with both comforts and dainties above and beyond the regulations and the rations. Her gracious influence soothes many an hour of pain and anguish when brave lads lie wounded in the hospital or when households at home mourn because the bamboo streamers flutter in the wind over new-made graves in a foreign soit."

Stoughton Alfonso Fietcher, who died ir Indianapolis the other day, was for many years one of the

Dr. Hermann Grote, one of the greatest numisnatic authorities in the world, died the other day in Hanover, aged ninety-three. He was for many years an active journalist, having been Editor of the "Hanoverian Landleaves." He was the founder of the Historical Society of Lower Saxony.

The Rev. Dr. George Hodges, Dean of the Episcopal Theological School, at Cambridge, Mass., will be the preacher jut the Three Hours' Service on Good Friday, at Stephen's Church, Providence, R. I. The circumstance will be especially interest-ing because Dean Hodges is a Broad Churchman, and Mr. Fiske, the rector of St. Stephen's, is an advanced High Churchman, advanced High Churchman.

#### THE TALK OF THE DAY.

The other day, when a prim, precise New-England professor sat down to dinner in a Southern hotel, three waiters in quick succession asked him if he would have soup. A little annoyed, he said to the last waiter who asked, "Is it compulsory?"

"No, sah," answered the waiter; "no sah. I think it am mock turtle.

A Matter of Mere Patience.—"Well," said Mr. Sorkins, "I've quit worryin' about the fate of the country and the destiny of our present social system and things."

"Have you solved all the problems?"

"No. I haven't solved any of 'em. But my daughter Minerva Jane will be at work on her graduation essay pretty soon, and I guess I may as well make my mind easy and find out all about it when she gets through."—(Washington Star.

The following stanza has been carved on a tomb

stone in Burlington, Iowa: Beneath this stone our baby lays, He neither cries nor hollers; He lived just one and twenty days And cost us forty dollars.

There is a pretty sharp point in an illustrated squib in "The Harlem Life." A well-dressed lady nd gentleman, the lady with a bird on her hat, are walking along a country road. On a branch of a ree sits an oriole, with several young orioles by her side. And as she sees the lady she is represented as saying: "Look, my children! There goes the monster that wears your poor father!"

Thoroughly Experienced.-Official-Yes, we have room for a few more L road guards. Had any experience?
Applicant (vociferously)—Schnoowoomowwoy-stl
Wake up! Don'tbeallday! Steplively! Shakea-leg!"—(New-York Weekly.

An attempt is to be made to introduce Sunday baseball in Indianapolis, in spite of a law prohibit-ing it, enacted in 1885. This leads "The Indianapolis News" to remark: "The managers of the baseball team and the officers of the Citizens' company are among our best and most reputable citizens. Can they afford to enter upon a policy of deliberate violation of a law of the State?" Alberta-I believe you call yourself an advanced

Alethea-Yes, love. Alberta (sweetly)-Then you may tip the waiter,

"The Boston Transcript" rebukes the Massachusetts Legislature for not adopting the McTammany voting machine, which it says is even better than the Myers voting machine. The owners of the machine agree to furnish the machines to the State, receiving in compensation only the difference in cost between an election under the present method and one in which the McTammany machine is used, They think that under this arrangement they would make something like \$2,000,000. But, as the State would lose nothing, "The Transcript" thinks the offer ought to be accepted.

May-I wonder what the men do at the club? Pamelia-From what Jack says, I guess they play with the kitty most of the time.—(Harlem Life.

In "The Christian Advocate," of this city, the other day Dr. Buckley called attention to the large number of practical printers among the Methodist Episcopal clergy of this city and vicinity: "It may be remembered," he said, "that some years ago we received a letter from a member of a labor unionnot the Printers' Union-threatening that if we did not sympathize with a certain strike then in progress the Printers' Union would be called upon strike sympathetically, and we should not be able "The Christian Advocate' printed. While we had absolute confidence in our printers, a little inquiry revealed the fact that by simply calling upon the ministers of our church in this vicinity who understood the printer's art we could get the paper out without difficulty."

A Citizen was walking up the Street one dark Night when a Man sprung out from a Passage-way and thrust a Six-shooter in the Pedestrian's Pace, saying: ce, saying: 'Hand over your Pocketbook and don't make no

dise about it."

I am helpless," responded the Citizen, "and will
be but first let me inquire why do you expect me to comply so readily?"
"Because," said the Man, obligingly, as he seized the Citizen's Swag, "I belong to the same Political Party that you do, and our Views on the Tariff are the Same."

This beautiful Fable Teaches how Much Na-tional Politics has to do with local Elections.—(Chi-In his will the late John Crerar, of Chicago, ex-

cluded "French novels and all sceptical trash," from the great library which he endowed. While his intent is plain, difficulties in carrying out this prohibitory clause may possibly arise. Under its terms, for instance, would it be necessary to exclude French novels which are free from objection on the score of morals? For immoral French novels were evidently in the mind of the testator; and the force of the fact is not weakened by the possibility that Mr. Crerar may have thought all French novels immoral. Again, would the prohibition exclude sceptical literature that is not Probably a majority of orthodox Chris tians look upon the works of Kuenen, the great Biblical critic, as sceptical; but they certainly de

In the early days of Montana, says an exchange, the name of Brown was of such frequent occurrence that the old-timers distinguished them as follows: "Poker" Brown, "Hog" Brown, "Diamond R" Brown, "Log" Brown, "Snaggle Tooth, "Rocky Gap" Brown, "Whiskey" Brown, "Deaf" Brown, The applance of names to individuals for some act performed was peculiar. In Choteau County there resided "Spring Heel" Jack, "Sweet Oil" Bob, "Summer House" Charley, "Four-Jack" Bob, "Slippery" Jim, "Bloody Knife," "Roley Poley" Bob, "Slippery" Jim, "Bloody Knife," "Roley Poley" Bob, "Slippery" Jim, The latter gentleman was an expert in appropriating horses not his own, for which offence he served a term at the stone forf above Winnipeg. A good story could be told of each of the others, majors, captains, judges and doctors were misniful.—(Helena Herald.